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D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 32 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the encroachments of unjustified power.

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HOMER.

His Home where the heart is, wherever that be.

In city, in desert, on mountain, in dell;

Not the grandeur, the number, the object we see.

But that which we love is the magical spell.

Tis this gives the cottage a charm and a grace.

Which the glare of a palace but rarely has known;

It is this, only this, and not station or place

Which gives being to pleasure, which makes it our own.

Like the dove on the waters, a rest-place to find.

In vain for enjoyment o'er nations we roam;

Home only can yield real joy to the mind.

And there where the heart is, there only is home.

ACTING IN CHARACTER.

'I say, girls,' said a little, blue-eyed

flaxen haired boy on second street yesterday,

'let me take your candy and we'll all play chicken.'

'Is it nice?' inquired half a dozen six-

years lads in chorus.

'Nice! you bet it is. Let me show you.

Now, I'll lay the candy down here

on the step, and you all go down there and

come up when you here me call like a rooster.'

The girls retreated and gathered in a

group about fifteen feet off, while the boy

got on his knees, with his head over the

candy, and began to call and strut and

flap his arms like a rooster's wings.

'Cluck, cluck, rat, rap, cluck,' and all

the girls came running up and bent to pick

the candy, when the little fellow opened

his mouth and took it in at one gulp.

'Oh, you mean boy they cried, you have

taken all our candy.'

'That's true! I played rooster,' said

the boy; 'roosters always calls the hens

up when he find a grain of corn, and then

picks it up himself.'

Gov. Hayes touchingly sings as a part

of his morning service!

Oh Ohio's stormy banks I stand,

And cast a doubtful eye,

On Louisiana's troubled land

Where my retreating lie.

A Very Valuable Work.

The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition, with a full description of the Great Buildings and all the objects of Interest Exhibited in them. By James D. McCabe, author of 'The Centennial History of the United States,' etc. Embellished with over 300 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition.

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The book is a complete and vivid description of the great Exhibition. The Author has written from his own personal knowledge, having gone through every part of the great World's Fair, note-book in hand, recording the vast and varied information contained in this work. He has received the constant and sympathetic assistance of the Centennial authorities, and has enjoyed peculiar advantages in its preparation. The Author takes us through the Exhibition grounds, and makes us familiar with every object of interest in them. We are then taken into the Main Building, and carried successively through it, and through every building, large and small, in the grounds. We are told the story of the construction and arrangements of each of these edifices, and the rare, beautiful and wondrous collections which they contained are graphically described.

This work is invaluable to all classes of our people. To those who visited the Exhibition it will be a pleasing souvenir of their visit, and will enable them to recall the magnificent scene they have witnessed. To those who could not make the journey, the book is a necessity, for it will enable them to enjoy the delights of a thorough acquaintance with the great World's Fair in the quietude of their own homes.

There is not another book in print which gives one-fourth of the information contained in this work. It is comprised in one large and handsome octavo volume of 874 pages, and is superbly illustrated. The book is sold by subscription only, and agents are wanted in every country. Published by the National Publishing Co.; Philadelphia.

IT WILL AVOID NOTHING.

The man who doubts the inauguration of the President-elect, Gov. Tilden, has but little faith in the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people. To suppose that they will acquiesce in the effort of the conspirators to virtually overthrow the Government by the inauguration of a Chief Magistrate who has been fraudulently given the electoral votes of States that belong to his opponent is to declare them unworthy the franchise, incapable of self-government, indifferent to the peace of the country, unmindful of their business interests, and free to republicanism. We believe none of these things. The officeholders and those hopeful of reward at the hands of Hayes may make a loud to-do; extreme party men may forget their duty to their country in their zeal for their party; but it will avail them nothing. The patriotic heart of the country will find utterance in due time, and justice will prevail. The Republicans of the North love their country, their property, peace, quiet, law, and order as well as the Democrats, and they will not sacrifice everything to secure places for greedy aspirants for office.

—Wily

CORN AND WHEAT FOR HOGS.

Experiments have lately been made in feeding hogs on corn and wheat. Those fed on wheat made 17 pounds of good pork to the bushel of wheat, while those fed on corn made only 11 pounds to the bushel. The wheat was ground like corn meal, boiling water poured on it, with the above result. We can see no good reason why this feed should not do as well for cattle as for hogs; and farmers having sprouted wheat this season ought to look to and test the experiment with both hogs and cattle. We fear our farmers go along too much in the old beaten tracks, and are not ready and willing to experiment and improve as the occasion offers.—Rural Sun.

A dead hen is better than a live one; she will lay wherever you put her.

A GRATEFUL MAN.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Soon after Saturday a well-dressed man about thirty-five years old called in to a dry goods store on Woodward avenue and inquired of a clerk.

'Will you have the kindness to tell me the time of day?'

'A quarter past twelve,' was the answer.

'Thank you, sir,' continued the man, seemingly greatly pleased. 'Whatever is right I will pay you.'

'I don't charge anything,' said the clerk.

'Well, that's liberal, that is. I admire such a spirit in a young man, and as a reward I will make you a present. Please accept these.'

He handed over four blue-colored milk tickets, each one calling for a pint, and went on:

'Always remember that bread cast upon the waters will return. When you kindly informed me what time it was you little thought that I was the sort of clothes-pin to promptly reward you. Take these tickets, and may prosperity ever attend you.'

'I—I am much obliged,' stammered the clerk.

'Not at all—not at all, my good friend. You cast your bread on the waters and was rewarded. I will now ask you, in view of what has occurred, to trust me for ten yards of factory, a hair-brush and some suspenders.'

The clerk decided that he couldn't do it, and the man received back his milk tickets in high dudgeon, started for the door, and as he was going out called back:

'That's the way of this false-hearted world, and I don't care how soon the thermometer kicks zero's head off!'

EDUCATING BOYS FOR HUSBANDS.

How many unhappy girls have paid dearly for the early bringing up of their young husbands, who, after the first gleam of love has passed, treat their wives as they were allowed to treat their sisters, and as they saw their fathers treat their mothers—carelessly, disrespectfully, with a total want of that considerate tenderness which is worth more than all the passionate love in the world. This, though they may muster outside as excellent husbands, never do anything really kind, and possessing many good and attractive qualities, yet contriving somehow to quietly break the poor woman's heart or to harden it into a passive acceptance of pain which is more fatal to married happiness than even temporary estrangement.

The best husbands I ever met came out of a family where the mother, a most heroic and self-denying woman, laid down the absolute law—"girls first"—not in any authority, but first to be thought of as to protection and tenderness. Consequently the chivalrous care which these boys were taught toward their own sisters naturally extends to all women. They grew up true gentlemen—generous, exacting, courteous of speech, and kind hearted. In them was the protecting strength of manhood which seems to use its strength except for protection—the proud honesty of manhood which infinitely prefers being twisted around one's finger as a mean man are twisted, and mean men will always be found ready to do it; but which, I think, all honest and brave women not merely dislike but utterly despise.

HELL.

The word "hell," a translation of the Greek word Gehenna, is a term used to designate the valley of Hinnom. This valley bounds Jerusalem on the North, and lies below Mount Zion—a scene of imperishable associations. In this valley Moloch, the natural god of the Ammonites, was worshipped with the horrid and inhuman rite of sacrificing children in the fire. When Josiah, in his conquest, overthrew this idolatry, he poured contempt upon the infernal practice by casting into the valley the bones of the departed. In the estimation of the old Hebrew the bones of the dead caused the greatest of all pollutions. Whatever person, place or thing they touched were forthwith considered "unclean." Hence, this valley of Hinnom, this hell having been a receptacle of the human remains which Josiah threw into it, was considered a place the most polluted and accursed. From this circumstance it became a common receptacle for all the refuse of the city of Jerusalem. Here large quantities of decomposing vegetable matter were constantly thrown. This putrefaction matter generated an abundance of worms; the worms here never died. To prevent the noxious effluvia springing from this mass of corruption, poisoning the atmosphere and breathing disease and death into the heart of the city, fires were kept burning day and night. This valley, therefore, was literally a place "where the worm never died, and where the fire was never quenched."—Rev. Phelps.

WOMEN AS LAWYERS.

The Albany Law Journal, commenting upon the recent decision of Chief-Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court, of the United States, in the case of Mrs. B. A. Lockwood, that "by the uniform practice of the court none but men are admitted to practice before it as attorneys and counselors," and that "the court does not feel called upon to make a change," says:

That one is allowed to enter while another, who is equally well qualified, both morally and intellectually, is forbidden to do so on the sole ground of sex, at first thought seems wrong. But it is universally conceded that some restrictions must be put upon admission to practice at the bar, and it is also conceded, though not always appreciated, that these restrictions are for the protection and benefit of clients, and not for that of attorneys. As the rule now stands in most States and countries, the candidates must be (1) a male, (2) of the age of twenty-one years and upward, (3) of good moral character, and (4) must possess a certain amount of education, the standard in the last-mentioned requisite varying according to the locality. It is now claimed by many that the discrimination indicated in the first-mentioned requisite should be done away with, because it is unjust to females who desire to become lawyers. But the discrimination is not made in the interest of those who wish to practice at the bar, but in that of their possible employers. Therefore, if those having occasion to need the services of lawyers are liable to be better served if none but males are permitted to act for them, females should be excluded. We believe that litigants as a rule, even female ones, will be bound to favor the existing system and unwilling for a change, and while experience under a different system is limited, such as we have does not encourage us to hope for beneficial results therefrom. It may be said that each litigant ought to be allowed to judge for himself or herself as to what counsel should be employed, especially as the employer is the one who takes the risk, and not the public. Such a principle carried out would take away all restriction, and infants, and persons of infamous character, would be permitted to practice.

DECEIT.

The habit of employing this treacherous agency in business or social pursuits have ever proven disastrous in its results. Although it not unfrequently obtains the end for which it was employed, the injury to conscience is, eventually, fatal. It has, however, entered largely into all our business and social transactions. We are obliged to guard against it even among the respectable and influential classes. It has eaten deep into the very core of Americanism. Yet we are often its helpless victims. Many a young man can look back and see it as the obstacle which has caused the sad wreck of his business or reputation. Many a girl can attribute the loss of golden opportunities of her ruin, to this insatiable tooth of destruction. The wife looks back in sorrow upon the wooing of the husband who has since proven himself foreign to the ideal he presented at her shrine, and likewise many a kind and noble husband suffers only torture and misery in his association with the maiden who won his love and hand by an artful application of gentleness and purity, and cunning, bewitching exterior qualities. Alas! we cover at the bloodshed of murder and war, and stand aghast at crime; but have we a greater sin than deceit—the combination of falsehood, dishonesty and slander?

TABLE ETIQUETTE.

1. Do not keep others waiting for you. Rush in and get a seat at the table ahead of everybody in the house.

2. In sipping the soup be particular and not swallow the spoon.

3. Keep your plate clean. No matter how much may be heaped upon it, clean it.

4. In passing your plate to be reheaped, put the knife and fork in your pocket.

5. Look around carefully while drinking water to see that nobody puts liquor in it.

6. Do not eat with your knife. Let your knife rest before or after you—never eat with it.

7. Break your bread into small pieces, even though you have to take a sledge hammer to the table to do it with.

8. If you find anything unpleasant in your food, call the attention of the table to it, furnishing diagrams and specifications, if necessary.

9. While some lively tune while chewing—any tune you choose.

10. Do not touch the head while at table—not even the head waiter.

11. Do not rest the elbow on the table, rest it on your neighbor.

12. Be thoughtful and attentive to the wants of those about you. If any of them next to you wants choking off, attend to him.

JUDGE BLACK ON THE SITUATION.

From an interview with Don Pratt.

'Well, Judge, what think you of the situation?'

Judge Black—'I think, as the man remarked, who had mistook a bottle of horse medicine for his morning bitters, that it is badly mixed.'

'Don't you believe that Grant means mischief?'

'So far as we can compliment that distinguished soldier with meaning anything—yes.'

'And he will use his power, whatever it may be, to saddle himself upon us during his natural life, and then leave the sweet Prince Fred to continue the rule?'

'And all more animal instinct than design. The Russian government, says Voltaire, was a despotism varied by assassination; the French government a despotism enlivened by epigrams; and we shall have a despotism tinged with delirium tremens.'

'Judge, you don't believe the American people would submit to having fraud sustained by violence in the way intended?'

'I don't know to what the people would submit. Since we broke away from the teachings of the fathers and a constitutional government the people seem, if not demoralized, at least bewildered. Look at this armed interference at the South! I haven't found anybody much shocked but myself.'

'That is at the South, and since the war the South, somehow or other, is regarded as a conquered territory belonging to an alien enemy, so that outrages may be inflicted with impunity; but let a file of soldiers enter the House of Representatives and attempt the arrest or expulsion of a Congressman, and we'll have music.'

'Do you think so?'

'Yes; and the moneyed men of the country think so, are not happy in the thought. I believe such outrage would be followed by a storm of popular indignation equal to that which came after Sumter—and then "the shrinkage of values" would be swift and lively.'

GENS FROM DANIEL DERONDA.

BY GEORGE ELIOT.

A difference of taste in joke is a great strain on the affections.

Vanity is as ill at ease under indifference as tenderness is under a love which it cannot return.

The most powerful of all beauty is that which reveals itself after sympathy, and not before it.

Who supposes that it is an impossible contradiction to be superstitious and rational at the same time?

Honor comes from inward vocation and hard won achievement; there is no honor dawning life as a livery.

The subtly varied love drama between man and woman is often such as can hardly be rendered in words put together like dominoes, according to obvious fixed laws.

Often the grand meanings of faces as well as written words may lie chiefly in the impressions of those who look on them.

In many lives there is much, not only of error and lapse, but of certain exquisite goodness which can never be written nor even spoken only divined by each of us according to the inward instructions of our own privacy.

What, in the midst of the mighty drama of life, are girls and their blind visions? They are the yea or nay of that good for which men are enduring and fighting. In these delicate vessels are borne upward through the ages the treasures of human affections.

Children demand that their heroes should be fearless, and easily believe them so; perhaps a first discovery to the contrary is hardly a less revolutionary shock to a passionate child than the threatened downfall of habitual beliefs which makes the world seem to totter for us in mature life.

Pre-eminence is sweet to those who love it, even under mediocre circumstances; perhaps it is not quite mythical that a slave has been proud to be bought first; and probably a barn door fowl or a self, though he may not have understood himself to be called the best lot, may have a self-informed consciousness of his relative importance and strut consolled. But for complete enjoyment the outward and inward must concur.

A human life, I think should be well rooted in some spot of a native land, where it may get the love of tender kindness for the face of a mother, for the light of a brother, for the sounds and accents that haunt it, for whatever will give that early home a familiar, unmistakable difference amidst the future widening of knowledge; a spot where the debilities of early memories may be wrought with affection, and kindly acquaintance with all neighbors, even to the dogs and donkeys, may be spread, not by sentimental effort and reflection, but as a sweet habit of the blood.

A true picture of despair—a picture of a man looking through a hole in the floor to get a cabbage that lies a few inches beyond his reach.

Something to look forward to. Every plain girl has one consolation—though not a pretty young lady, she will (if she lives) be a pretty old one.

Dillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1877.

THE RECORDER.

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ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

[American Agriculturist.]

In the southern latitudes plowing and tree-planting will be done. At the North the chief work will be in preparing for winter. Look after the

FENCES AND GATES.

and see that there are close against stray cattle, which may destroy young trees, by breaking off limbs, or in many cases snapping off the whole tree, and thus completely ruin it.

YOUNG TREES.

set this fall should have a mound of earth, a foot or more in height, raised around the foot of the stem, to steady them during heavy winds and prevent their being thrown by frost. This is less trouble and better than stakes.

NICE AND RABBITS.

After snow storms, tramp the snow firmly around the trunks, to keep away mice. A strip of tarred paper, a foot or more wide, tied around the base, will prevent both rabbits and mice from gnawing. Blood sprinkled upon the trunk is the best to keep off rabbits on a large scale. Trap or shoot all rabbits found in the orchards or garden, as they destroy shrubs as well as trees.

Pruning may be done during spells of mild weather, provided the cuts are covered with a coat of paint, melted grafting wax, or shellac varnish, to protect the surface from the weather.

CIONS.

Cut at any time when trees are not frozen and store in sawdust or sand in the cellar. Have every variety labeled as soon as cut.

HEELED TREES.

There is no danger of loss if the earth is properly worked in around the roots and the air is excluded. If there is danger of water settling around the trees during the winter, make drains to carry it off. Clean away rubbish, so that no mice can find a harboring place among them.

Peach stones should be buried in a dry place, so as to have the full effects of the frost. Put plum and cherry stones in boxes with earth.

ROOT-GRAFTING.

Store the stocks in earth in the cellar, and during cold and stormy days graft them, taking care to keep the varieties distinct.

The season of cultivation is about closing, the crops are about all made that required the hoe and plow, and the campaign in the vegetable garden about finished; but a few steps should now be taken for the next year's cropping. Fall plowing should be thoroughly applied where necessary, as it saves labor in the spring. Though we may plow this fall, it is not to say that the same land should not be plowed in the spring; not at all. The fall plowing is ended; there is good done by giving the deep and thorough plowing in the fall. It should always be done deep and thorough; it is the fittest season to put in the subsoil plow, and, if needed, to bring up the subsoil. But in shaping up ideas and opinions relative to garden culture and higher farming, it is always prudent, if possible, to haul and spread the manure in at the time of fall plowing. All this done saves much time in the spring.

ONIONS.

It is now time to make preparations for planting of onions for next year's crop, both for green in spring and dried tubers next summer. Seek the richest spot in the garden, and thoroughly plow, and harrow, drill off in rows two feet apart with one-horse plow, and plant the potato onion about ten inches to a foot apart in the row. The large to medium size tubers are the most profitable to plant. After planting the surface should have a coat of manure spread over, two or three inches thick, and that well rotted and strong. The manure acts as a protection, and by spring will have leached out all the ingredients, and the refuse can be worked into the soil in the spring to lighten up. The onion crop should be thoroughly worked and kept clean.

The shallots or green onions in spring generally of a curled bulk, generally the smaller ones sorted from the potato onions, or the overgrown sets are best to plant for this special vegetable. They should be planted in every other furrow, about seven to nine inches deep, and in very rich ground, from three to five inches apart. After planting, the surface should have spread over it from three to four inches of good rotted manure. They should have an early working in the spring. —Southern Agriculturist.

GRASS AND CLOVER.

Sow plenty of grass and clover seed with your grain this fall. Good sward-land and meadows are really the basis of profitable farming in most of our localities.

where the land is made to produce luxuriant yields of these crops it will grow everything else profitable—every kind of stock included.

If it be desired to make a soil for grain, tobacco, or roots, grass and clover plowed under will do it. If stock raising be the object, good pastures and meadows will accomplish it.

Then sow liberally this fall; and if now neglected, do it next spring with spring grains—but do it. —Maryland Farmer.

HOW THE NEVADA INDIANS LIVE.

The weather yesterday was of a character to depress the spirit of the noble red man. A dead-in earnest snow storm he didn't mind a bit; but wet, thawing weather gets him. When the snow banks up on his wickiup it aids to keep him warm; but in a rain or thaw the trickling moisture works through the holes in his residences, which is constructed of pretty much all holes, and the cold drops miserably crawl under his clothes at his neck and creep down his spine and make him get up and howl. In such weather he don't believe that there is no place like home, but he don't stay at home. He wraps his blanket about him and seeks the haunts of the pale faces and lounges on the street-corners and chats with his own or some other Indian's squaw. When it is considered that the Indians sleep at night on the damp ground, with scarcely any shelter to speak of, and during the day time, no matter how severe the weather, seldom enter a house, one would think their lives must be miserable to an extreme. But such does not seem to be the case; they were born on the bleak hill-sides and the miserable structure for which hut is too good a name, is the only kind of home they have ever known. Most of them would die for to live in a comfortable dwelling; and, so long as they possess a blanket and get enough to eat and can earn a little silver to gamble with, they are far more happy and contented than the majority of white people who live in luxury.

A bank employee in Paris named Jonas left a sack containing a thousand francs in a cab the other day. The cabman found the money, and, hastening to the bank of France, restored it to the clerk, who was overjoyed at its recovery. He at once borrowed a twenty-franc piece and handed it to the cabman, but the latter declined to take it, saying: "Never! Do you think that I would be willing to profit by the misfortune of one, who, like myself, works for his living?"

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First Dollar Quarterly Drawing at New Orleans, Tuesday, January 1, 1877.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for educational purposes in 1868, with a Capital of \$1,000,000, in which it has since added a reserve fund of \$250,000. The GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. The season of 1877 opens with the following scheme:

CAPITAL PRIZE \$15,000.
1 prize \$10,000—1 prize 5,000.
1875 prizes, amounting to \$66,525.
100,000 TICKETS AT
ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Write for Circulars or send orders to
Chas. T. Howard, New Orleans, La.
Or to M. I. Fogarty, 157 Main St. Norfolk, Va.
Regular Quarterly Drawing on February 1st, 1877. Tickets \$10 each. Capital Prize \$10,000.

READY FOR AGENTS—THE

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED.

A graphic pen picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, the Prefecture Illustrated. The thoroughly popular, and very cheap. It is selling immensely. Agents Wanted. Send for full particulars. This is the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, 222 Sanson St. Philadelphia, Pa.
CAUTION: Be not deceived by premature books assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in August and September.

J. & P. COATS

Have been awarded a Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exposition, and commended by the Judges for

Superior Strength

—AND—

Excellent Quality

—OF—

SPOOL COTTON.

[SEAL] A T GOSHORN, Jr., Gen. J. R. HAWLEY, Pres.

Alex. R. Boteler, Sec. pro tem.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name to cents, post-paid. L. JONES & Co. Nassau, N. Y.

\$55 \$77 A Week to Agents. Sample FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

THE LITTLE ROCK

AND FORT SMITH

RAILWAY

—HAS—

FOR SALE

Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine Lands, Coal Lands, Wood Lands, some Prairie Lands, Bottom Lands, and Ponds, on Terms to suit the Purchaser. SIX per cent interest on deferred payments. TEN per cent discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and pamphlets apply to W. F. L. A. K. Land Com-

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 16th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of THE OBSERVER, a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper.

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Journal, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them the duty of furnishing a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the olden time, there was never a difference between the Observer and the Journal in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the Observer now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information of their opinions—to publish all the news; and their purpose is to make THE OBSERVER now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the times in which we live. It was thus that the "old Observer" won its hold upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitter political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of THE OBSERVER, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, next of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE, W. L. SAUNDERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Observer, one year, \$8.00
Daily Observer, six months, 4.00
Weekly Observer, one year, 2.00
Weekly Observer, six months, 1.00

All communications should be addressed, until further notice, to

W. L. SAUNDERS, Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. M. C. Cameron,

Dentist.

Office over Hooker's Drug Store, where can be found at all times, except when absent professionally.

May 2, 1877.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

will open July 31st. Students thoroughly prepared for any College or University. For circulars apply to the Principals.

HAMILTON & MORSON.

June 14, 1877.

GEORGE PACE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder St.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Oris Mills, Leas's Turbine Water Shafts,

Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, as "Machinists" Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

63 North Howard St. BALTIMORE, MD.

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

Would call special attention to their extensive

Stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Knit Goods,

Laces and Hosiery; the best assortment of

Mourning Goods in the city.

SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders amounting to \$20.00 or over, will be

sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties

whose orders are not accompanied by the money,

and having their goods sent C. O. D.,

must pay for return of the money.

Feb. 23, 1877.

THE MASONIC JOURNAL.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE only Masonic Weekly published in the

United States. Eight pages, thirty two

broad columns.

Treats of all topics of interest to the Craft. Es-

pecially pure, and is a Household Companion of

every Mason in the country may justly be

proud.

Terms: One Year \$2.00 Six Months \$1.25 Re-

mit by P. O. Order or Registered Letter.

Send stamp for specimen and get up a club.

Address E. A. WILSON, Greensboro, N. C.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS.

Which may be done with one-fourth the

usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Eco-

nomical and Ornamental.

A ROOF may be covered with a very cheap

shingle, and by application of this paint be

made to last from 20 to 30 years. The roof can

be made water-tight at a small expense, and

lasting longer than new shingles without the

expense of shingling.

The expense of shingling new shingles is only a

fraction of the cost of simply laying them. The

paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks or flying embers

as may be easily tested by any one.

TESTS EVERY LEAK.

and for the iron has no equal, as it expands by

heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor

seals. Roofs covered with this fire-resisting paint

can be made water-tight at a small expense, and

preserved for many years.

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet

of shingle roof, while on the iron, lead, tin, or

boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts

to one gallon are required for the same square feet

of surface, and although the paint has a heavy body

it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition.

It neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in

Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and

pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will

last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it

brings to their place, and keeps them there. It

fills up all holes in lead roofs, stops the leaks, and

although a slow driver, runs in a good coat in a

few hours after application. As nearly all points

are black with tar, be sure you obtain

our Genuine article, which (if shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR.

when first applied, changing in about a month to

a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and

purposes SLATE.

TIN ROOFS.

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is

equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS.

our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint

ever introduced that will eventually prevent

dampness from penetrating and discolored the

plaster.

These points are also largely used on out-houses

and fences, or as a priming coat on fine build-

ings.

Our only color are

Chocolate, Red, Bright Red and Orange.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box \$5.50

10 " " " " 9.50

20 " " " " 16.00

40 " " " " 30.00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture,

roofing materials, etc. at the following low

prices:

1000 rolls Extra Rubber Roofing at 2 cents per

square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roof-

ing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire

new roof, at 4 cents per square foot.)

3000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 1 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 2 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 3 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 4 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 5 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 6 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 7 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 8 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 9 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 10 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 11 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 12 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 13 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 14 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 15 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 16 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 17 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 18 1/2

per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 19 1/2

per square foot.